

## AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 05 August 2005 (05.08.05);  
original claims 4 and 8 amended ; original claims 1-3 cancelled ; remaining claims unchanged ]

1. (Cancelled)

2. (Cancelled)

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3. (Cancelled)

4. (Amended) A method for detecting a hybrid nucleic acid by  
use of a cationic dye compound, comprising:

10 providing a cationic dye compound comprising a cation  
group and a chromophore coupled to said cation group, said  
chromophore having a heteropolycyclic structure containing a  
nitrogen atom;

bringing a nucleic acid probe and a sample containing  
15 a target nucleic acid into contact with each other under  
hybridization conditions to form a hybrid nucleic acid composed  
of said nucleic acid probe and said target nucleic acid;

binding said cationic dye compound onto said hybrid  
nucleic acid by adding the cationic dye compound before, during  
20 or after said hybridization; and

measuring circular dichroism of said cationic dye  
compound bound onto said hybrid nucleic acid.

5. The method according to claim 4, wherein said cationic  
25 dye compound is represented by the following general formula  
(I):



where n denotes 1 to 12, X represents a chromophore having at least four pyrrole rings, Y represents a connecting group or a direct bond between X and Z, and Z represents a cationic functional group, or a functional group whose property is  
5 convertible to a cationic property.

6. The method according to claim 4, wherein said chromophore is selected from the group consisting of porphyrin, porphyrin derivatives, phthalocyanine, and phthalocyanine derivatives.

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7. The method according to claim 4, further comprising: immobilizing an analyte having said target nucleic acid or said nucleic acid probe onto a solid phase carrier to bring said analyte and said nucleic acid probe into contact with each other under  
15 hybridization conditions.

8. (Amended) An apparatus for detecting a hybrid nucleic acid by use of a cationic dye compound, comprising:

means for bringing a nucleic acid probe and a sample  
20 containing a target nucleic acid into contact with each other under hybridization conditions to form a hybrid nucleic acid composed of said nucleic acid probe and said target nucleic acid;

means for binding said cationic dye compound onto said hybrid nucleic acid by adding the cationic dye compound before,  
25 during or after said hybridization, wherein said cationic dye compound comprises a cation group and a chromophore coupled to said cation group, said chromophore having a heteropolycyclic

structure containing a nitrogen atom; and

means for measuring circular dichroism of said cationic dye compound bound onto said hybrid nucleic acid.